NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1880.

THE MONTANA ON THE ROCKS AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP WRECKED NEAR THE END OF HER FOYAGE.

The Pamengers and Crew Safe, but the Vessel peliered to be Beyond Saving-The Same stramship Once Before in Great Peril-Her Sister Stip Wrecked Not Long Ago. LONDON, March 13 .- The steamship Monuna of the Williams & Guion line, which

mied from New York on March 2 and from Openstown vesterday for Liverpool, is ashore on the rocks at Church Bay, not far from Hollyhed on the Welsh coast. The first despatch recited here gave no particulars, except that the disaster was believed to have been caused by the dense for and a miscalculation on the part of her master, Capt. Gadd, as to the Montana's course.

A later despatch said that some of the passengers and erew had been landed and the mails savel. The Montana struck at about 3 o'clock this morning with a terrifle crash. She settled on her beam ends. The forward compartments of the vessel were stove in, and they quickly filed with water. Appliances such as are needed in case of wracks were telegraphed for, though there was but little hope of saving the vessel or her cargo. She was affoat aft, but the forward part of the steamship is hadly wrecked. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a despatch was re-ceived to the effect that all the passengers were shore, and that they, together with the mails, had been started for Livepool. The Captain and crew remained near the vessel. The chances of preventing the Montana from be-coming a total wreck and of saving any of her cargo were thought to depend upon the continuance of the mild weather, which could hadly be expected to last many hours.

The disaster was at first reported with great gaggeration, and the rumor spread that there The disaster was an instriction of the there had been another terr ble loss of life. The telegrate offices were besieged by those who had relative or friends abourd.

Twenty of the possengers of the Montana, her purse, and a portion of her crew have reached Liverpoot in a tur. The following is a passenger's account of the disaster: "The night was beoutfully clear until midnight, ween a log rose. At half-mast three o'clock this morning, when the Montana struck, Capt. Gold and Second Officer O'Neill were on the helige, Striking with a heavy straing, the send aroused the saloon passengers. Dr. Gardier, who ran on deek, was told by the Captain to arouse the pussengers. The boats were at once got out. There was no confusion, and not the slightest palle occurred, the Captain telling the passenger williams and a pilot, were placed in one boat, and six men in another with the fourth officer. These were pulled to Holyhead. In the mean time curs were fired and blue lights burned, showing the loanliky of the disaster.

Chuch Day is four miles from Holyhead.

At the office of the Williams & Guion line in

when saked whicher he had any reason for wholding what little in struction it was in for wholding what little in struction it was in for passing to street, he said that this was "a matter fat self-terromecrosit the newspapers nor the passing." When permission was asked to see the passer its Mr. Undertill refused again, some that to publish the names of the passenges where needless sensition.

The amount ement by cable of the disaster to great and the submitted in the passing of the passenger at Holytend. No perticulars were given. The news soon gained a wide circulation and man inquiries by anxious relatives and friends of passengers were nade at the commany of the said that a he had no particulars to give. Late gained was received which confirmed the seal that he had no particulars to give. Late gained had all her passengers and crew had been keep the disaster to the Montana, but said all her passengers and crew had been keep the disaster to the Montana, but said had all her passengers and crew had been keep the disaster to the Montana, but said that sont to Liver of the hiergest of the cost steamships sailing from this port, her measurement being 4.521 tons. Her lend to shot, 32 feet. New as built in 1875, at New sale, and her model, which was peculiar, was selected to be sent stand superintending engagers. See that what is called a "nollow bow" to tumble homes sides, "The hollow bow self-tumble homes side 4200. Her shaft was 23 inches in diameter, and with only fifty revolutions per minute sha madefaurteen knots an hour. She had accommodations for 72 saloon passengers, 108 secondists passengers, and 1,200 steerage passengers. The grand saloon was situated forward of the fanner and was elegantly litted up.

The Montain excited a great deal of interest among avigators when first launched, as they were curious to see how this smooth-sided, either-built ship would behave in the water. Hertria trip from Liverpool to this bort, under lanes Aliport Guard, an able and experienced commander, showed her to be seaworthy. She sames alport Guard, an alice and experienced commander, showed her to be seaworthy. She arrived here for the first time on July 17, 1875, having made the passage from Liverpool in skill days and twenty hours, working her englies at three-quarters power. Her hull was built of iron, Capt, Gndd, her commander, has been in the service of the company for many fears.

The cargo of the Montana was a mixed one, consisting in part of \$4,150 bushels of wheat, 781 bases of caten, 616 boxes of bacen, 200 tons of fresh beef, 233 burrels of lubricating oil, 50 barrels of starch, 546 barrels of oxfers, 1,000 bundles of shooks, 25 bales of hops, 5 backages of machinery, 8 tierces and 2 barrels of tongues, 46 crates of lartl, 32 case-lof oleomargarine, 95 packages of clocks, and 11 cases of clock trimmings, all valued at \$500,000. All is said to have been insured. len instred.

In 1875 the Montana was disabled a few days not from Liverpool, and was compelled to put bed. The circumstances were subsequently bed. The circumstances were subsequently blod as follows by a centianan who was one of ler tassengers: We left Liverpool at 11 belock on Thursday, Sept. 30. It was reported that the reason why we did not sail on Weilnesday, the regular day, was that there was to be a few between the Republic of the White Star line and the Egypt of the National line. It was understood that the Montana was to try to be the tessent we vessels across the ocean all went well till Saturday morning, and when I awoke the vessel was lying to and tooking heavily. On attempting to go on deek found that if I went further than the companion way I should step into two feet of water. The scurpers did not relieve the deek in the least, and as I saw several sailors wading along the deek with plank, tools, and oakum in their arms. I was narmed. I asked a passenger at the breakfiest table what had happened, and was informed that the forward buikhead had been along in a roups on the forward buikhead had been along in a roups on the forward deek, and then toon, On their return they said they would not go further west, as the ship was interested in a body to the Cantain's latter four they said they would not go further west, as the ship was interested in a four fouriest lets of water had the vessel had over fouriest lets of water had the vessel had over fouriest lets of water had the would be not entire they said the was said the second. I have done of the officers which had an in the reason deek and went to the sent they had a sent of the sen 1875 the Montana was disabled a few days seried the purser to strike their means from the articles. The purser brought the ship's papers in onlich, all captumes among puting he question. He was refused a decisty? Then hawers if The Captumes at the would five time a carry of water and a carry of brought and strike and refused to the sould let the captument for months before to would yiel to them. Shortly afterward I sked the Captum whether he intended to put ack. He said No? that the vessel was as asia and he had any hote, and he midagliths crew would be all right upon. Toward indingth a captumes whether they intended to work the hits. They set? No decidedly. The passenger who had a shed the sailors and he from whether they intended to work the hits. They set? No decidedly. The passenger the home data was a demand that the advantage of the capture of the captur

origod, and it was feared that she

Parties more than four months ago another command of the Williams & Guion line, the Grant net will disaster. She saided from the Vorkon Mov. & On the following Friday

evening, when some 300 miles from any harbor, she came in collision with an icenerg, head on, while roing at the rate of fifteen knots an hour. The frightened passengers rushed on deek and saw booming above them an immense mass of ice, which seemed about to fall upon and crush the stemaship. A hasty examination of the vessel showed that many feet of her bow had been crushed in, and the fear of immediately sinking soized the passengers. The Cantain rushed to the bridge and shouted:

"Men! where are your eyes?" It was subsequently reported that the usual lookout had not been kept at the bow, because that portion of the stemaship had been newly painted. Owing to the favorable sea and the water-tight bulk-heads, the Arizona did not sink. The stemaship was put about and started for St. Johns, Newfoundland, about 300 miles distant. She reached that port without nor further mishap, When the passengers found reason to believe that the vessel would not sink, they gathered in the saloon and joined in singing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

The English Board that investigated the accident revoked the certificates of the Captain and mate, and suspended them for six months.

The wreek of the Dakota, of the Williams & Guion line, in 1877, was reported to be the most serious marine disaster, from a monetary point of view, that had occurred within two years, shout three hundred, were taken to Liverpool, whence the Dakota had sailed. She was ten miles out of her course when she struck, and the Captain and point were both at the helm. Accounts differed also whether the night was dark, but the sea was calm. This fact enabled the passengers to land safely. The coast at that coint is steep, rocky, and dangerous, and it a hency sea hould be a passengers without loss of life. Valuable assistance was rendered by the coast guird.

On June I, 1878, the steamship Idaho, also of the Williams & Guion line, struck on the ledges near the Salter Livande, in St. George's Connneal, about seven miles off the coast of the limits was

MRS. HOWORD'S UMBRELLA.

Again in her Possession, but its Manner of

The carved, ivory-handled umbrella lost on March 3 by Mrs. Aimse Howord of 15 Charles street, from the dental office of Dr. E. C. Flagg at 48 West Tenth street, was produced in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. When it was unrolled from its wrappings Mrs. Howard looked at the tear in the silk made by a broken rib, and said sadly: "Yes, that is my new umbrella. I had not

used it twice."
She hesimted, and then said: "I don't care so much for the umbrella as for the associa-tions connected with it." Tou ought to feel happy at getting it back,"
d Justice Durfy,
Indeed I do-most happy. I valued it so

"You country feel happy at getting it back," said Justice Duffy.
"Indeed I do—most happy. I valued it so dearly."
"It can be repaired, and will look as well as ever," said the Justice.
"I hope so," she replied.
After the return of the unbrella to Dr. Flagg's house at 4's o'clock on Friday afternoon, the Dector went to Justice Duffy's house, and said he supposed the case was ended. The Justice said no; that he would prefer to settle it when all narries were in court the next day. Mrs. Howord was present early. When the case was called, Gen. Drayton hurried out to summon Dr. Flagg. The Dector came in alone, and presented a certificate showing that Mrs. Flagg was too ill to be present. Mrs. Stewart came in soon afberward. Mrs. Stewart was recognized by persons present as a lady who had been known as Mrs. John Mussam, alias Leonard, alias Nitsky, alias Rogers. She came from England to this country nine years are, with her husband, John Messam, and George and Mabel, two children. The latter was afterward known as Mabel Leonard. At the time when the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children acted in the Mabel Leonard case two years ago, a great deal was printed about Mrs. Stewart.

Dr. Flagg kept the umbrella well wrapped up, and refused to part with it of let any one see it. It has given me a great deal of trouble, and I propose to held on to it," he said.

Justice Duffy—I hear the umbrella has been returned.

Justice Duffy—No such threat was made in court.
Dr. Flagg then went on to detail the circumstances connected with the return of the umbrella. He said:

"The man who returned it gave the name of Shirley, and said he was going to Brunswick & Balke's manufactory, in Broadway. I inquired there, and found a man of his description had been there from Shirlock & Roberts's billiard suboon at 301 West Thirty-sughth street. I found the man there, and he told me the same story of the umbrella having been given to him by a stout man with a light moustache, on the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Seventh avenue."

stoutman with a light moustache, on the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Seventh avenue."

This ended the Doctor's story.
Counsellor Puzzel called Mrs. Stewart as a witness. Justice Duffy asked her why she had not obeyed his summons the previous day. She replied that she couldn't leave her baby. In answert o questioning, she said she had never seen the umbrella or Mrs. Howord before. When she was in Dr. Flagg's office, on March States were several other persons present. She said:

There were several other persons present. She said:

They at 270 West Thirty-eighth street. I was not home all day vesterday. I started to come to court, but found I was too late. I went to Dr. Flagg's house, and went out with Mrs. Flagg. We went to her lawyer's and afterward to the Doctor's, and I remained there until 7k. P. M., when I went home. I was not at the Doctor's when the umbrella was returned."

At this moment Justice Duffy said: "Mrs. Howord has recovered her umbrella. I am much pleased that the Court was instrumental in helping her to it. When it was taken the day was stormy, and some patient of the Doctor's much have walked off with it. The report made in the papera has caused its return. The Court decides that the lady gets her umbrella and we all go home."

His Ship is Obliged to Bark Water to Let the

The steamship Isaac Bell of the Old Dominion line, arrived in this port yesterday from Norfolk, and reported that on the way she had been obliged to back water on account of a huge whale which lay directly across the ship's bows. Capt. Gibbs gave the following version of the invident: On the morning of the 12th inst. I look the wheel. The steamer was then scudding asons at the rate of about elevan knots an hour against a northeast wind. This course was kept until about 9.4 M, when we were filteen inless from Fenwick's Island, off the Deinware coast. Suddenly, about 100 yards off the portbow, I saw the apout of a whale. The stream of water closted was larger and projected to a greater height than I had ever seen before, and I became so interested in it that I did not perceive our close proximity to the monster until its huge balk lay across our bows. Then I saw that there was at least forty feet of its back exposed above the surface. This exposed surface I prickly calculated would give me a whale of about seventy-live or eighty feet in longth and of unknown diameter. I immediately rains the belts to back water, for I did not think that a wooden keep could successfully collide with a monster when. The engines obeyed the signal and the keel of the back of the whale. He inzily floated out of the way, and then we steamed anead. The last I saw of the whale. He inzily floated out of the way, and then we steamed anead. The last I saw of the whale. been obliged to back water on account of a huge

Webster's Dictionary. There being two editions bearing the name of Webster offered to the public by spents on the installment plan, greatears should be exercised by purchasers to see that they get the "Octave National Pictorial" edition, the only

one shifted and sold sold white the execution of the published as a Manusley of Phalotopical Recording of the published as a property of the published as a property of the published as a property of the published as a published as where the state of the state of

DR. H. C. FITHIAN'S MARRIAGE WEDDING ONE WOMAN WHILE ENGAGED TO MARRY ANOTHER.

Returning from a Secret Coremony in New

York to Watch the Bridal Preparations of a second Lady to Whom he was Betrothed. Dr. H. C. Fithian is a small, wiry man, good-looking, affable, and of popular manners, He is not yet 30 years of age, and within a period of about two years and a half, ending a week ago, he established a fine practice in Scotch Plains, one mile from Fanwood station, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He was a memoer of the New Jersey Game and Fish Protective Association, he was well received everywhere, and, in general, he could be counted on for any reputable movement that might be set afoot. He could bear any amount of exertion and go hungry for twenty-four hours without ill consequences. When it became known, a few months ago, that he was engaged to a lady of Scotch Plains, of excellent family connections, pleasing face and manners, and some property, congratulations to each poured in from all sides. She is the widow of a Captain in the war of the rebellion, whose death from consumption three years ago was primarily caused by a bullet wound in the lungs. Last Wednesday was set as the wedding day, and Mr. Warren Ackerman was to give away the bride. The wedding cake was ordered and in due time it arrived, but before it arrived news had reached the expectant bride's ears which prostrated her. She was confined to her bed for several days, and when she had partly recovered she was taken by friends to the home of her mother in one of the Eastern States. So highly is she respected in Scotch Plains, and so much sympathy is felt for her there, that her name is passed around in whispers only even by the vilinge gossips.

The news spoken of came to her in the shape of a marriage notice published in the Examiner and Chronicle, a Baptist weekly journal of this city. It was to the effect that Dr. H. C. Fithian of Scotch Plains, N. J., had been married in New York on Feb. 24 to Miss Lillle, second daughter of Mr. James Bitchle, who lives near the village. This notice did not come to the expectant bride's knowledge until Thursday of last week. In the mean time the newly-made wife had been living as usual at her father's house, and no one in the village knew of the marriage. The Doctor continued his usual course of life. He boarded with Mr. C. A. Smith, a lumber dealer, in whose house he had his office. It was said that Mrs. Fithian was among those who made congratulatory calls on the expectant bride, but this was not true. The marriage notice was shown to Dr. Fithian, but he pronounced it an outrageous faisehood, and a base attempt to injure him. He went to New York hast week, estensibly to have a correction made in the Examiner and Chronicle, but he did not return, and it was found that he had made arrangements with Mr. Smith to settle up his affairs. Mr. Smith knew nothing further about him. He did not know where he was. Communications to him were to be left at Mr. Ritchie's house, whence he was told that they would be forwarded. Dr. Fithian senta card to the Scotch Plains Bulletin, denying the stories that had been told about him.

Dr. Fithian's father, who lives at Bridgeton, about thirty miles south of Scotch Plains and who was a widower, had married Miss Lillie Ritchie's house attracted no remark. On Feb. 24 he and Miss Lillie wisited New York, with the expressed purpose of attending a place of anuscement. While here they were married. They returned the same evening, and he left her at her father; house. The later did not know of the marriage until a week afterward, and at this time neither he nor his daughter knew of Dr. Fithian's other engagement.

It was supposed that Dr. Fithian would not ever return at Societ Plains, and i The news spoken of came to her in the shape of a marriage notice published in the Examiner

"Peculiar circumstances under which I find mysel placed prevent me from making any expianation at present."

One of the Doctor's friends said, last evening, that while he did not think the Doctor was insane, yet he was convinced that he was not quite in his right mind when he did what he did. He had nothing to gain, and everything to lose, and, in fact, he had lost everything, for he could never regume his practice in Scotch Plains again. Another gentleman intimately acquainted with him, and disposed to say everything possible in his favor, accounted for his strange action on the ground that he had glided very gradually into a position from which he had not resolution enough to extricate himself before it was too late. Being formally engaged to matry one lady, he had fallen in love with another, and engaged himself to matry her, intending at the time to break off the first engagement; but time slipped by making it harder and harder for him to do so. In support of the theory that he was not in his right mind, it is alleged that he was in the habit of evertasking himself in his profession. He was accusiomed to say it that ne could eat and sleep whenever he liked, or as little or as irregularly as his practice and made it necessary, without harm to himself. Mr. Ritchio received him hospitably as a son-in-law, but he holds him greatly to blame for his conduct. Both he and Dr. Fithian speak of the injured lady in terms of the highest respect. Dr. Fithian says that she was entirely blaneless. It is not thought probable that there will be any legal proceedings.

GOV. GARGELON'S TESTIMONY.

A Seeming Case of Fraud of which he Says he had no Previous Knewledge.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 13 .- Ex-Gov. Garceon reappeared before the Hale Committee at 4 % this afternoon. The case of Cherryfield was first taken up. That town was thrown out and a certificate issued to a Fusion Representative. witness testified: "I didn't know the politics of either gentieman. The returns were thrown out because one of the town officers was an alien."

The Fairfield returns were exhibited, and the Governor said that from this town there came two returns. They were thrown out because contradictory. If they had been cashled to find which was the first return, that would have been counted. A second set of returns for county officers were shown him, attached to which were slips dated Sept. 25, stating that they were amended returns. From the town returns for Representatives, slips of the same kind had apparently been torn. From appearances, he said that he had no doubt the slips had been torn off. He nover heard of it before, and if Fairfield was thrown out when information contained on the slip was received; it was a gross violation of right. He was not here to pustify any fraud. He took the facts from the Council's renorts. This was the first intimation he had that the thing had been done. Said the Governor: "We have to do many things on the testimony of others. I did not have a breath of suspicion of the Council. I mist contest to being somewital guilty of neglect in not having looked more closely into the matter. For the statements which I made in public and private I retied on the inspection and judgment of the Council. In regard to the law of 1877, which allowed the Governor and Council to take testimony, witness said he took counsed of Mossre. Rice, Brailor, and others, who pronounced the inw unconstitutional. For the reference of the questions to the Court he held filmself responsible, and one size, it was done to allay nullic excitement, and in response to a letter from excitement, and one size, it was done to allay nullic excitement, and in response to a letter from excitement, and one size, it was done to allay nullic excitement, and in response to a letter from excitement, and in response to a letter from excitement, and the court would after action aire and taken by the Governor and Council. He had no right Witness testified: "I didn't know the politics of either gentleman. The returns were thrown

The Hudson Open To-Day. ALBANY, March 13.—The steamer City of Troy from New York, passed here about 5 o'clock this events on her way to Troy. The weather is mist.

" Foreign Foods, as a Bule,

THE SUIT AGAINST JUDGE SPEIR. A Political Reform Association Endeavorts

Judge Gilbert M. Speir of the Superior Court has been sued by John Foley and others. representing the Political Reform Association. who claim that he agreed to pay an assessment of \$2,000 toward the expenses of his election in 1873. The complainants aver that on the day after his endorsement by the association he called at the association's headquarters and distinctly promised to pay the amount assessed upon him, and that the money was expended for printing, conveying infirm voters to the polls, and other ordinary election work. The suit was begun in October last.

Before flling an answer, Judge Speir's counsel made a motion before Judge Basei's counsel made a motion before Judge Haws in the Marine Court, where the suit was brought, for a bill of particulars. This motion was granted; but, instead of rendering such bill, the counsel for the association amended the complaint, with a view of avoiding, if possible, the necessity for making a bill of particulars.

Instead of answering the complaint as amended, Judge Speir's counsel made another motion, which was argued yesterday, that on the new complaint the Political Reform Association should be compelied to furnish a bill of particulars. The counsel for the association argued that the plaintiff had averred enough in the complaints to discloss the cause of action. Judge McAdam took all the papers, and reserved his decision.

John Foley, one of the plaintiffs, was asked last evening whether he was certain that Judge Soer, had promised to pay the assessment. Mr. Foley said. He not only promised it in my presence, but in the presence of at least half a dozen men. Ex-Judge Thompson, H. N. McLaren, and J. K. Averill were present. We showed Mr. Speir a memorandum of the expenses. Mr. Speir a memorandum of the expenses. Mr. Speir eams often to secure our endorsement and was anxious for it. I was informed that some prominent lawyers were promised referee cases if they would support him.

"Did others, whose nominations were ensel made a motion before Judge Haws in the Did others, whose nominations were enpaid like men."
Do you consider that Judge Speir's was a

large assessment?"
Not for such an office. Augustus Schell paid an assessment of \$15,000 for his expenses on the nomination for Mayor."
"Were you assessed when you were elected Supervisor?"

the pomination for Mayor."

"Were you assessed when you were elected Supervisor?"

Yes, \$5,000, and I paid it."

"Do you think your endorsement was sufficient to elect Judge Speir?"

"Certainly. Those who had our endorsement were elected by handsome majorities; others who had not our endorsement failed."

"The assessment was not conditional on success?"

"By no means. It was simply a fair proportion of the expense we incurred."

Mr. Thompseon of the firm of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming, Judge Speir's counsel, said:
"No answer has yet been made, and we are not required by liw to make any answer until six days after Judge McAdam decides the motion for a bill of particulars that we have made and argued before him to-day. We have no doubt that Judge McAdam will decide as Judge Hawes did, that we are entitled to a bill of particulars. We want to know exactly what the association spent \$2,000 for in the interest of Judge Speir."

"Has Judge Speir indicated what his defence will be?"

"Has Judge Speir indicated what his defence will be?"
Nothing, except a general denial. He denies all the allegations of the complaint, including the one that he promised to pay the sum assessed; and it is possible that we may have another defence which we are not now prepared to disclose.

In regard of the fact that Mr. Averill's name appears as defendant with Judge Speir, it is explained that while he was willing to pay a proportionate amount with the other candidates, in order that Mr. Foley might be personally reimbursed. Mr. Averill was not willing to be one of the complainants against Judge Speir. He is, therefore, a technical defendant.

DR. BROOKS'S ARREST.

Georgiana Willis's Charge Against a Well-Known Jersey City Physician.

Dr. George L. Brooks of Jersey City lives n the centre of a block of unprotending brick houses, with Mansard roofs, at the lower end of Magnolia avenue, on the Heights. His name is Magnolia avenue, on the Heights. His name is printed in large letters on a big silver plate affixed to the front door of his house, which is numbered 23. Dr. Brooks is a man in middle life, and has been a practising physician for nearly athird of a century. He is a man of property, and has a good practice. He was formerly City Physician of Jersey City. During the war, he acted as surgeon for the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and he also served in the same causeity in the Federal hospital at New Orleans at the time Gen, Butler occupied that city. He continued to practise in the South for several years after the practise in the South for several years after the war, but finally, returning to the North, he settled anew in Jersey City, where he had begun the practice of his profession. He is connected by blood and marriage with several well-known families in New Jersey, and his circle of friends is large. His reputation has always been good, and his name has been considered above suspicion.

is large. His reputation has always been good, and his name has been considered above suspicion.

It was these considerations that caused the physicians at the Charity Hespital to hesitate, when Georgiana Willis, a colored woman, aged 24, one of their patients, who had evidently been the subject of malpractice, accused Dr. Brooks of having committed the malpractice. She at first declared that a New York physician had committed the crime, but her unerance of localities in this city proved her story false. When, in response to further questioning, she finally gave the name of Dr. Brooks, her examiners left themselves in a diffemma. Dr. Brooks stood so high in public estimation and had borne such a good character that her examiners could not credit her assertion, and knew not how to act. She persisted, however, in her story, and her description of the Doctor and of his house in Magnolia avenue was so ascurate that the hospital authorities determined to inform District Attorney McGill. Mr. McGill put the case in the hands of Detective Stanton, who became so convinced of the truth of the woman's story that on Friday he procured a deposition from her charging Dr. Brooks formally with maltractice. This was swern to before Gustav Streng, a Hoboken Justice of the Peace. The Justice having issued a warrant based on this deposition, late Friday evening. Stanton presented himself at the house in Magnolia avenue and arrested Dr. Brooks. The Doctor passed the night in a ceil in the Hoboken lockurantly exterdiar morning was arraigned before Justice Streng. On the compaint being read, the Doctor quietly said that he would waive examination. When bail was demanded to the amount of \$2.000, he produced a female relative, who peasessed pronerty of more than double that amount, and whose bond was accordinally, at once accepted. Dr. Brooks's manner while the woman Wille its deposition was being read, and throughout the examination, was composed and collected. Dr. Brooke's manner while the woman Willis's deposition was being real, and throughout the examination, was composed and collected.

When asked by a reporter what he had to say in answer to the charge made against him, he declared it to be a case of blackmail. He had never seen nor heard of the woman, he added, until he was arrested on Friday night, and inquired the cause. He knew not what to say or think, he had been so completely taken by surprise. He could only denounce the accusation as false in every particular, and would prove it to be so at his trial in April.

THE PASSAIC MISTERY.

The Clothing of the Browned Girl Recognized
—Missing Lenn Bischoff,

Mrs. Catherine Haightmayer of 16 Wallace place, Newark, visited Parslow's Morgue in place. Newark, visited Parsiow's alorgue in Hoboken, and viewed the clothing and jewelry found upon the girl whose remains were taken from the Passate River has week. She identified them as having belonged to Paulina or Lena Bischoff, who was in her employ as a domestic up to the 12th of January last, and who disappeared from her home on the night of that day. Mrs. Haightnayer says that Miss Bischoff seemed to be in trouble, and on several occasions was seen in tears. The girl refused, however, to disclose the nature of her trouble. The day before her desuppearance site received a month's wages and mass horrower \$5 in addition from Otto Westiaum, her lever, saying she wanted to purchase a new dress. Mrs. Haightnayer count give no further information coacerning the girl execut that she had been in America only four months.

Detective McManus, who has charge of the case, believes that the girl was murdered. Coroner Wiggins has been requested to defer the inquest in order to allow the officers to work up the Dry Goods Bepartment. Hoboken, and viewed the clothing and jewelry

We would inform those of our readers who are not yet aware of the existence of the dry goods establishment of Mr. Thomas Kelly, 17 Barday at, that that gentleman andoers his business in a number that must give sails faction to very present to the particular to the state of the first to the state of the state of

THE IMPENDING LOCKOUT. NRABLY 4,000 PIANOMAKERS GIVEN

NOTICE TO QUIT WORK.

ay & Son's Men Muke no Compromise with the Firm-Eight Firms not in the Lock-out-The Extent of the Interests Involved. There were many expressions of surprise and disappointment among the piano workers yesterday on learning that the 600 strikers of Steinway & Sons' factory had made no terms the day before with their late employers, and had resolved to make none. At a meeting of the Piano Manufacturers' Association on Friday it was decided to close all their factories tomorrow unless Steinway & Son's men signified their intention by 4 o'clock yesterday of returning to work at that time. The men abstained from communicating with the firm, and all members of the association informed their hands last evening that their doors would be opened to-morrow only to a few whom the association had allowed them to retain for the purpose of finishing such pianos as were on the point of completion. A number of these, on being noti-fled of their retention, replied that they would be obliged to obey the orders of the union, and not return; others were silent, with the view of taking counsel and considering the matter. All the manufacturers expressed great regret at the compulsory parting, especially to greatly valued hands who had worked for them for years, and grown gray in their service. A majority of the men in other factories fully expected that the Steinway strike would be settled by Friday, and had not houghts of a lockout. The men thrown out by the lockout who have money will be required to support themselves without aid till the strike closes, and, in addition, to contribute weekly toward a find for their destitute brethren. Of the latter class there are comparatively few. They will receive from \$4 to \$7 a week. Planomakers, as a body, are intelligent, fragal men, and a large number have property ranking from \$5,000 to \$20,000. The funds of the union are known only to the officers, and the amount is guarded with great secrecy. Sc. e. manufacturers think they have reason to assert that the treasury is empty, and others estimate its contents, variously from about \$200 to \$1,000. Payments have been regularly made to the needy since the strike.

It is now decided that cight manufacturers will not join in the lockout. These are Decker Bros., employing about 100 men; Dunham & Sons, employing about 100 men; Dunham & Sons, employing about 100 men; Dunham & Sons, employing about the lardman & Co., 10. Wm. Young, 10; Grovesteen & Fuller, 15; Robert Cable & Co., 30; Jabob Christie, 15; Wm. Schaeffer, 15; Decker Bros, were at first willing to join in the lockout, but at the last moment announced to the association that they were unablete do so. A suspension of business is a serious matter to many firms. They owe heavily for material which lies on their hands, and they will be prevented from using it and making sale in time to meet their obligations. The demand will be lively by the lat of April, and few pilanos can then be supplied. It he lockout should continue. The main damage is in the lock of the proposition of the p

Steinway's men are very reticent in regard to the strike. They have been warned to reveal nothing to outsiders concerning the union or its doings. A few leading men among them talk of forming a cooperative society if the strike should be prolonged, notwithstanding the ill success of the seven organizations of the kind created during the loskout of 1863. These were the Empire Pianolorte Company, with thirteen men; the Contral Pianolorte Company, 15 men; the North American, 12; the New York, 17; the Manhatan, 16; the United Pianomakers, 22, and Plyer, Love & Co., 5. Each member took \$1,000 worth of stock. All finally broke up on account of quarrels and had management, and the money was lost. The New York Company was composed of Steinway & Sons' men. It was successful for soveral months; but, after a continuance of a year and a half, broke up with a fight to which the police were called in. The companies were all mainly runed by bad debts. The managers had injudiciously confided in dealers whom the regular manufacturers would not trust. Steinway & Sons' men and those from other factories will have meetings to-day.

POUGHKERPSEE, March 13,—The weavers at Stewart's woodlem mills at Glenham struck for higher wages to-day, and on being refused left the building in a body. Shortly afterward the demand was acceded to, and work was resumed.

DETECTIVES IN WALL STREET.

A Sub-Station to be Established Under Capt.

Byrnes's Management. Capt. Byrnes will make his first new departure to-morrow, in the management of the letective force. He will open a sub-station at 17 Wall street, where detectives will be on duty during business hours. Heretofore, although detectives have been assigned to Wall atrect, they have had no stated place of meeting, and being dressed in plain clothes, they have been hard to find when needed. Private detectives, who have no power to make arrests, accordingly have been called on in emergencies, cutting the applicants to more or less expense. Capt. Byrnes proposes to change all thits, as the following circular, addressed to the business men of New York, will show:

following direular, addressed to the business men of New York, will show:

Detained Orice, 300 McLasert Street.

New York, 300 McLasert Street.

New York and your server street.

New York and your server street.

New York and a server server.

New York, 300 McLasert Street.

New York, 300 McLasert Street.

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BAN FRANCISCO, March 13 .- In the Police Court BAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—In the Police Court this afternoon Denis Kearney was placed on trial for the use of vulgar language and threats to kill. The defence waited a jury trial. Testimony was introduced to show that the language was vest as stated in the complaint. Kearney was the only witness for the deletion on the first charge its estimony immedierable and to insignate as given in the companit. In the nearly of the second charge the language need was admitted a Kearney's counsel moved to distinct the case on the ground that the language did not tend to create a breach of the peace, it being directed in one case against a persum only present, and in the other against house in persual and in the other against house in persual did not be a second to one in persual, and in the other against house in persual did not be a second to one in persual did not be of the grant threat. The case was automitted without argument, and taken under advisement until Monday.

Germany and the Vatican. BERLIN. March 13 -The Ultramontane or-

gan, Gamaria, 2039. The Poles has rabbressed to the Archiveston of College has a narrowed of the latter a recent condemnation of scientists, adding that it is his fervent hope that beare in ecclesiastical matters may seen be readered in the German tablesiand. The Body See will leave nothing undone to attain that result.

AGAINST A THIRD TERM.

Republicans Throughout the State Organisis to Oppose Grant.

The anti-third-term Republicans, who believe that Gen. Grant's nomination can be prevented only by organized opposition, are forming associations in this city and State. The most extensive body of these independent Republicans is the New York State Republican Reform League. It has in every county in this State except New York, Kings, and Erie, an organization similar in its construction to the 'machine" Republican Assembly District Associations, and it is expected that within the next two weeks it will be organized in this city,

sociations, and it is expected that within the next two weeks it will be organized in this city. Brooklyn, and Buffalo. The Chairman of its State Committee is Gen. A. S. Diven of Elmira, and A. N. Cole of Allegany County is at the head of the Executive Committee. Conspicuous members of that committee in this city are Col. Ethan Allen and Justice James R. Angell, Col. Ethan Allen anys that the purpose of the League is to prevent Gen. Grant's nomination and to do what it can to defeat him if he should be nominated.

The Executive Committee has held two meetings in this city since March 1. Permanent headquarters will be established here before the end of this week. The committee are in communication with influential Republicans throughout the State. They say that their advices show that the feeling against the third term is very general in Republicans circles in avery county.

The independent Republicans who were known as the "scratchers" in last year's campaign have recorganized, and have established their headquarters in the second story of 8 Union square. The rear room is fitted up as a hall for public meetings.

Looking out on Union square is the reception and sitting room, and adjoining it is a room for the use of committees and the officers of the association. The "scratchers" are opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant, and as a means of preventing that result of the Chicago Convention, will hold public meetings and circulate anti-third-term documents.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Anti-Third-Term Association of New York was held last evening in the committee of the Anti-Third-Term Association of New York was held last evening in the committee of the Chicago Conventing a volcation of the Gen. Urses S. Grant, but as definitely opposed to Gen. Ulyses S. Grant, but as definitely opposed to that most sacred of the legends and traditions of our country, limiting a Presidential tern to two terms.

nitely opposed to any and every party or persons advocating a violation of that most sacred or the legends and
readilions of our country, limiting a Presidential term to
And it is further resolved that it be announced to the
robers of the city and country of New Yerk that neither
this committee hor any of the flatrict assemble on the robers of the city and country of New Yerk that neither
this committee hor any of the flatrict assemble on the robers of
the city and country, they pledge their hearty of
date. Unon the contrary, they pledge their hearty of
date. Unon the contrary, they pledge their hearty of
date. Unon the contrary, they pledge their hearty
and whose planterm shall be. "Our country, our whole
country, one and indivisible."

That in the presecution of our principles and ideas,
we invite the cooperation of all good citizens without disinction of party.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Association
in Brooklyn on Friday night passed resolutions
touching the action of the Utica Convention; in
which they say that they think it might
not be judicious for delegates instructed to disregard instructions, yet where fraud has been
so incontrovertibly proven as in this case
they feel that the delegates selected
should assert their manhood and vote as
the people who sent them desire; that they
blink that a nomination of Grant for a third
term would be unwise and "might on election
day drive from our ranks thousands of our loyal
citizens who are opposed to bestowing upon any
man honors greater than those bestowed upon
our noble Washington;" and that while they are
ready to submit to the will of the majority, they
"cannot recognize in Jacob Worth a man
worthy to represent us either at Chicago or in
the State Central Committee, and condemn the
manner by which he procured his election."

O'LEARY THE WINNER.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A MAYOR. Mayor Baxter of Louisville Shot at by a Discharged Street Scraper.

LOUISVILLE, March 13 .- A bold attempt was made this afternoon to assassinate Mayor Baxter, fortunately without success. The would-be murderer is Samuel Redd, formerly foreman of a gang of street scrapers, and whom Mayor Baxter discharged a day or two ago for drunkenness. At a meeting to-day, Redd acosted the Mayor, and raised his hand as though to shake hands with him. Baxter stretched out his hand, whereupon Redd drew a pistol, and levelled it at the Mayor, saying something about family troubles and 'taking bread from his children's mouths.' Before Baxter perceived what he was doing, Redd fired, Atthe time the two men were not three feet apart, and the pistol nearly touched the Mayor's clothing, Before Redd could fire again he was seized by another person. Mayor Baxter asked the man why he shot at him, Redd replied: "D-n you, you discharged me!" Redd, who was half drunk, was arrested. Mayor Baxter discharged a day or two ago for

The Anti-Jesuit Clause-Secret Cabinet Moot

ing in Paris Paris, March 18 .- A Cabinet Council was held to-day, but the proceedings were kept secret. This gave rise to reports that differences arose about the Jesuit question, which are to-might seint-officially denied. It is asserted that Gen. Grealey, ex. Minister of War, has been appointed Commander of the army corps at Orleans. The Managing Committee of the Right Sensiors has decided to accept no compromise about the seventh clause of M. Jules Ferry's Education bill, and to take ne part in the debate on the second trading of the bill. The Patrix smoothness that Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits, bas arrived in Paris.

Falling Ill to Jail. NEWARK, N. J., March 13 .- Edward R. Stouten-NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—Edward R. Stouten-burgh, who was convicted recently of emboxiling Mra-Leavity's \$1,000 diamond and substituting a parts imita-tion for it. was attacked with hemorrhags of the lungs to-day in the Essex County iail, and is in acritical con-dition. Dr. J. a Crossis attending him.

Stoutenburgh was sentenced to two years State prison, and fined \$500, together with costs. His twenty days grace in the and before being temoved to Trenton will expire in a few days; but, indiging from his present condition, it is probable that he cannot be removed.

Disregarding Cameron's Instructions. CARLIELE, Pa., March 13 .- A vote was taken in Cumberland County to-day on a call issued by the Republican County Committee for the instruction of dela gates to Chicago, in disregard of the instructions of Cameron State Convention. The day was very inchement, but a post work was joiled in this horough. The bailof stream For Halman, 400 against 0. The bossible vote is 500. The rest of the county will show a like result.

Valuable Geme in the Mail Hage.

In the iron treasure box in the Custom House are a large quantity of unset diamonds valued at 41,000 france. They were received through the Post Office in a registered package from Holland a few days and by Nr. Harting of Wall street. He at once took from to the dus-ton House to have them appraised and the duty concern on those. The offest Custom House officers know of no similar case.

Tammany Men Going to Cincinnati. Three hundred Tammany men have deter-Three nundres laminary men have determined to go to the Hemogratic National Convention to protest against the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President, and yesterday evening the Tammany Committee on Organization directed Fire Commissioner John J. Horman to hire a hold; in Cineman for the week in which the Convention is to be held.

The Jamestown Walking Match.

Jamestown, N. Y., March 13.-The walking match closed here at 9.30 o'clock this evening diarri-man left the track at 8.50 with 215 miles and 7 lapain 48 hours and 57 millions, bursane, 105. Crawlord, 188, Crad, 1705. Conton 104. There was a large crowd pre-cit and codindermine excitement, but little beiling.

A Life for a Horse. STANFORD, Ky., March 13.—Two brothers named thou, on Line trees Rock thatte County, shot and stilled one becker in a quarrel over a stolen horse. The Could were arrested.

WITHOUT HOME OR. FRIENDS.

THE STORY THAT ANNIE COVERT TOLD

Walking all Night in the Rain after being Turned Out spon the World-What the Sisters in St. Mary's Hospital Say of Her-

On Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, while Sergeant Evans was in charge of the Hoboken Police Station, a young woman staggered in from the street and in faltering tones asked if she might be allowed to warm herself by the stove. The Sergeant granted the permission. and questioned her as he led her to the rear room in the station, the only room in which there is a stove. He understood her to say that her name was Annie Covert, and that she had been walking all night through the rain, having journeyed from Southfield, near Paterson, N. J. She had been employed by a family there as a servant, and on the previous day her em-ployer had turned her out of doors to make her way in the world without a penny. She said she knew of no relatives nor of any friends to whom she could apply for aid, or shelter.

The police Sergeant was struck by the girl's appearance. Her features, which were youthappearance. Her leatures, which were youthful, betrayed no sign to cause distrust. Her clothing, though of the simplest sort, was of good material and clean, but it had been soaked by the rain through which she said she had trudged all night. Every movement of her body showed how weak she was. The story ahe told was plausible, and was narrated in a simple, natural manner.

had trudged all night. Every movement of her body showed how weak she was. The story she told was plausible, and was narrated in a simple, natural manner.

She remained in the back room by the stove the greater part of the day. After her clothing had become dry and warm, ahe lay down on the hard bench in the room. Seegeant Rinds took Sergeant Evans's place behind the desk, and during the morning he, too, talked with the girl. He had personal knowledge of the severity of the storm of the preceding night, with its wind and rain, and the subsequent cold that ushered in the morning. He understood the trembling girl to say that her name was Elivin Covert, and that she was a little more than 18 years of age. To him she said that she was an orphan. When she was 7 or 8 years of age her mother and father died, and she was sent to the Paterson, N. J., poorhouse, whence she was bound out to a farmer to do family housework until she came of age. The other day the farmer informed her that he no longer required her services, and, she said, forced her to leave his house, penniless and hungry.

When Chief of Police Donovan, who came in later, talked to the young woman, he learned that she had been without food for more than twenty-four hours. He ordered a hearty breakfast brought in from a neighboring rest aurant. After the girl had finished the meal she complained of feeling very sick. Sergean: Rinds, at the Chief's order, went for Da. Saltonstall, the City Physician. His sempathy was aroused by the story the girl told and the apparent verification of it that his medical skill enabled him to discover in her physical condition. She was suffering from a high fever, which, with her seakness, arose from hunger, exposure, and ne gleet. He pronounced her to be suffering from general debility, and recommended that she he sent to St. Mary's Hospital yesterday. This is a large limitation, managed by the members of a Roman Catholic Sisterhood are loth to express the insolves upon the subject.

It is not for us to inquire into the matte

Well Aband of Weston, and Trying to Beas His Own Heccord.

Elis Own Heccord.

San Francisco, March 13.—At 11 o'clock last night Weston had reduced O'Leary's lead to twelve miles, but during the rest of the night, by sticking closer to the track, O'Leary drew away from his competitor. After a morning nap O'Leary resumed walking at 7:15, Weston Interesting to the track until an heat later, when he continued his attempt to reduce O'Leary's lead. At 9 A. M. the score stood: O'Leary, 472; Weston, 454. Both men continued in good condition, Weston apparantly being the fresher. It was understood that he had not despaired of overtaking O'Leary, though the latter was astrong favorite. To day, however, O'Leary has drawn so steadily ahead as to put the result beyond all doubt, and he is now walking merely for a record. At 6 P. M. O'Leary had scored 500, and Weston 479 P. M. O'Leary had scored 510 and Weston 484 miles. Both men were travelling at a good gait. The crowd was cheering enthusiastically. The pavillion was packed and O'Leary was doing his best to surpass his best previous record.

work before I was well enough."

"What was this farmor's name?" she was asked,
"Saalsberg." she replied, adding. "I was with them ten years."

"Did he not give you any money when you left his house?"
"No." she replied: "he just told me to go."
"How long did it take you to walk here?"
"It took me a day and a hail."
"Where did you stop over night?"
"At a German's house. I don't know where it was. It was on the way—not in any town."
"Have you no relatives?"
"No, sir; none at all. Not here or anywhere. I don't know of any."
"Where was I going?" she asked, in roply'te the same question. "No; not to New York. I don't know anybody there. I wasn't going say where. I wands do get something to do."
At the police station it was said that Mn. A. Harr of 247 Garden street, Hoboken, had less his address, and announced that when the girl recovered from her illness he would try to obtain employment for her.
Southfield could not be found on either of two maps, or in the posts pand or lists of railross and express routes in New Jorsey.

Stealing McGwyny's Shoos.

About 9 o'clock last evening, a stout well-made lad of 17 coolly unlocked one of McSwymy's cub-door shoe cases, at 419 frondway, and, after carefully

door shoe cases, at 419 frondway, and, airer careful by selecting a pair of pedestrian shoes, made off with the usata true pedestrian rait. His manner was obscimenable that the speciators might have imagined that was only doing his daily duty had not McReyry's watchman cried "Stop thief!" At once, Mr. c. Swyny and all his cleras tumbled up from their basement, and made after the shoe smales, who ran across Broad way and down Canal street. These Policeman Winberger took up the chase, but the remains and was distanced all pursuers until be turned up Elm street a short distance, when Winberger brought him to a standstill by a shot from his revolver. At the Muberger at station he said his name was John Brown, de Duane street. The stolen shoes were found in Cases street, where he had thrown them.

Au Old Hestaurant Man Dond.

Beely Brown, an old New York rectaurant heaper, died at his residence, 141 East Thirty-Courth street, on Friday. He was 52 years old. Forty years ago he kept a thriving eating saloon in Nassau street, near Maiden lane, which was impely patronized by employees of the Post (official) later years Postmasters Drr. Pow-ler, and Morris were among his customers. He made 6 fortune in the place.

The Signal Office Prediction. For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barym-eter, rising temperature, easterly, veering to war mer southerly winds, cloudy weather, with rain or seew.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

Advices have reached the Department of State that merican medical diplomas are being sold in Berlin.

Mr. Warren L. Bingham, a well-known Boston journal-ist, and at one time editor of the Sanday Govern, died yesterday afternoon.

The betting on the English University boat race, which will take place on the morning of the light lost, is now if to 8 on the Oxford core.

The big ship Wilacsbarre, launched on Friday at Selanket, went sahare, ingestier with the ug, while being lowed argund to Fort Jefferson Harbor. Acting Bank. Superintendent Lamb is at the Westman-ster, tem. Thomas Ewing of Olio and Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusatis are at the Fifth Avenue. Jeremiah O Banovan was killed by falling through a coal dump, at Point Johnston. S. J., yearceday morning, the leaves a wife and four children in this city. Eir Garnet Workely has accepted the post of Querter-master-denoral at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, London, He will return to England from the Cape of Good Hope in July. The old business relations of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Western Union Telegraph Companies have been utily restored on the Union Pacific and St Joseph and Western Railroads.

Western thaticone:

An order has been issued by John King, Jr. receiver of the thin oand Mississappi Raifroad, that bestmone April 1, the wages of employers shall be restored to what they were before the reduction in July, 1877.

The residence of Dr. A. P. Howell, in South Rathiebean, M. J. was robbed on Friday might of nearly \$2.000 is clothing, lewelry, and money. A stranger giving his name as decopy clonk was arrested on singular missing in the following the stranger giving his name as decopy clonk was arrested on singular missing his name as decopy clonk was arrested on singular missing of the Tart Clon. His mane was proposed by Joya C. Non-Way, and was seconded by the Visional Marketile.

The residence Mr. Richard, despised the three near Definition of the Missing Mr. Along the Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Johnso

And Mrs. Jointson and seven other children land a narrow castable.

The scheme for uniting by canal the German Opean and the Halite is no far metured that liver Dahlaryom. A Hambury another, has been furnished with a conception to had a pair membratery appreciators, in acceptance with a pair membrate by him to the Gerammen.